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Attorneys for Plaintiff DANIEL JUNG, individually and  
as the representative of a class of similarly-situated persons

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

DANIEL JUNG, individually and as the  
representative of a class of similarly-  
situated persons;

Plaintiffs,

vs.

BILLY MCFARLAND, an individual;  
JEFFREY ATKINS p/k/a JA RULE, an  
individual; FYRE MEDIA, INC., a  
Delaware corporation; DOE  
INVESTORS 1 through 15, inclusive;  
DOE PROPERTY OWNER; and DOES  
1 through 50, inclusive;

Defendants.

**Case No.: 2:17-cv-03245**

### **FIRST AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

- 1. FRAUD**
- 2. FRAUD—NEGLIGENT  
MISREPRESENTATION**
- 3. BREACH OF CONTRACT**
- 4. BREACH OF THE COVENANT  
OF GOOD FAITH AND FAIR  
DEALING**

### **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

1 Plaintiff Daniel Jung, individually and as the representative of a class of  
2 similarly-situated persons, alleges as follows:

3 **INTRODUCTION**

4 1. Defendants promoted their “Fyre Festival” as a posh, island-based music  
5 festival featuring “first-class culinary experiences and a luxury atmosphere.” Instead,  
6 festival-goers were lured into what has been publically described as a “complete  
7 disaster,” “mass chaos,” and a “post-apocalyptic nightmare.”

8 2. Since filing the initial complaint in this matter, **over 300 individuals**  
9 **have personally reached out to Plaintiff’s counsel to join this action**, with many of  
10 those individuals calling or emailing on behalf of groups of fellow attendees ranging  
11 from 2 to 15 people. It is estimated that undersigned counsel will be representing in  
12 excess of 1,000 individuals who either attended or were scheduled to attend the  
13 festival.

14 3. Attendees suffered financial damages ranging from \$1,200.00 to  
15 \$100,000.00 depending on the purchases made in connection with the festival and  
16 their attempts to return home safely and expeditiously.

17 4. In addition, some attendees experienced personal physical injuries in the  
18 form of bacterial infection, heat exhaustion, and other illnesses, and are currently still  
19 being treated and will be bringing separate claims for personal injury.

20 5. Since filing the initial complaint in this matter, undersigned counsel has  
21 conducted an ongoing investigation into the festival, its failings, and the formation of  
22 Fyre Media, Inc.

23 6. Our preliminary investigation has exposed that the festival itself was  
24 merely a front for a massive financial fraud akin to a Ponzi scheme in which the  
25 founders and (potentially “Seed Series Investors”) in Fyre Media Inc misappropriated  
26 funds from attendees.

27 7. Indeed, in the weeks leading up to the festival, when the company  
28 already knew the event was doomed for failure, Fyre Media Inc., which was

1 minimally undercapitalized with “Series Seed” investors, was floating a completely  
2 inflated and shocking valuation of Fyre Media Inc. between **\$90 million and \$105**  
3 **million** to additional “Series A” investors.

4 8. In fact, weeks before the scheduled festival, Fyre Media was sending  
5 term sheets to potential “Series A” Investors. By way of example, Comcast Ventures  
6 pulled out of a potential Series A investment for \$25 million on the eve of the festival.

7 9. The founders of the festival sought not only potential profits from the  
8 festival attendees, but more significantly the rise in the value of their “founder shares”  
9 in Fyre Media, Inc.

10 10. Clearly, the \$90 - \$105 million valuation placed on Fyre Media by its  
11 founders was completely untethered to any financial reality and was not puffery but  
12 unadulterated Fraud. Yet, the ability of Fyre Media to float any substantial valuation  
13 at all was based on the continued cash flow it was receiving, in the weeks and days  
14 leading to the festival, from attendees who were the unwitting pawns and ultimately  
15 victims in this criminal scheme. Whereas Ponzi schemes of the past rely on well-  
16 heeled individuals with disposable incomes, often times from elderly populations,  
17 here, Fyre Media, Inc. marketed their scheme to seemingly successful millennials as  
18 their mark.

19 11. Although it is evident that Fyre Media, Inc., and its executives, knew the  
20 festival was going to be a colossal failure that would place the lives of attendees in  
21 danger for weeks if not months in advance, Fyre Media not only refused to cancel the  
22 festival as it continued receiving funds from attendees which fueled its fraudulent  
23 valuation but had the unmitigated gall to have their lawyers send bully letters to  
24 anyone who dared sound the alarm as to their incompetence and fraud.

25 12. Our investigation has identified several notable “Seed Series,” investors  
26 who appear to have actually provided the initial financing for Fyre Media, Inc to gin  
27 up and perpetuate its scheme.  
28

1           13. By way of background, a “Seed Series” investment is generally the first  
2 round of investment in a start-up before the company solicits the “Series A” round. It  
3 is not uncommon for “Seed Series” investors to have active roles, involvement, and  
4 control over the new company.

5           14. Here, the full extent, involvement, scienter, intent, and knowledge of the  
6 “Seed Series” investors remains largely unknown but is under investigation. For  
7 example, it remains unknown if the “Seed Series” investors were themselves  
8 defrauded by the founders, or if they had active roles in the fraudulent scheme but still  
9 continued to prop up the undercapitalized and fraudulent entity with the goal of  
10 defrauding attendees and “Series A” investors.

11           15. To the extent these Seed Series investors are themselves identified as  
12 aiding and abetting in this fraudulent scheme, these Seed Investors will be added as  
13 Defendants to this action. Until their full role and involvement is uncovered, these  
14 Seed Investors will not be individually named in this Amended Class Action  
15 Complaint, and will remain as DOE Investors 1-15. These Seed Investors, who  
16 include well-known and prominent individuals and corporations, have billions of  
17 dollars in assets to satisfy any judgment in this Class Action. By way of example,  
18 upon information and belief, the Seed Investors for Fyre Media, Inc., include, but are  
19 not limited to the following:

- 20           • **DOE 1:** A self-directed IRA custodian, which was recently purchased by a  
21 bank traded on NASDAQ;
- 22           • **DOE 2:** A Venture Capitalist run by a Managing Director named as one of  
23 Time Magazine's 100 Most Influential People in the World;
- 24           • **DOE 3:** A socialite who is married to the Chief of Asset Management in one  
25 of the world's largest banks;
- 26           • **DOE 4:** A social media personality

27           16. Further, any third-party, including but not limited to law firms, which  
28 facilitated or encouraged the preparation of private placement memoranda (PPMs) or

1 similar offering memorandum, or tried to silence whistle blowers have and continue to  
2 be investigated for their conduct as DOE Defendants.

3 17. As described above, the festival's opening weekend was an unmitigated  
4 disaster. The lack of adequate food, water, shelter, and medical care created a  
5 dangerous and panicked situation among attendees—suddenly finding themselves  
6 stranded on a remote island without basic provisions—that was closer to “The Hunger  
7 Games” or “Lord of the Flies” than Coachella. Festival-goers survived on bare  
8 rations, little more than bread and a slice of cheese, and tried to escape the elements in  
9 the only shelter provided by Defendants: small clusters of “FEMA tents,” exposed on  
10 a sand bar, that were soaked and battered by wind and rain.

11 18. Attendees' efforts to escape the unfolding disaster were hamstrung by  
12 their reliance upon Defendants for transportation, as well as by the fact that  
13 Defendants promoted the festival as a “cashless” event—Defendants instructed  
14 attendees to upload funds to a wristband for use at the festival rather than bringing any  
15 cash. As such, Attendees were unable to purchase basic transportation on local taxis  
16 or busses, which accept only cash. As a result of Defendants' roadblocks to escape, at  
17 least one attendee suffered a medical emergency and lost consciousness after being  
18 locked inside a nearby building with other concert-goers waiting to be airlifted from  
19 the island.

20 19. Outrage spread quickly on social media and throughout traditional news  
21 outlets, with the New York Times, the Los Angeles Times, the Washington Post,  
22 Vanity Fair, and others describing the dangerous events unfolding. Social media users  
23 even generated the hashtag “#fyrefraud” to share their harrowing experiences while in  
24 Defendants' care.

25 20. Shockingly, Defendants had been aware for months that their festival was  
26 dangerously under-equipped and posed a serious danger to anyone in attendance.  
27 Individuals employed by Defendants have since acknowledged that no infrastructure  
28 for food service or accommodations was in place as recently as last month—the island

1 was totally barren—and that the few contractors who had been retained by Defendants  
2 were refusing to work because they had not been paid. Various news outlets began  
3 describing these logistical problems and labeling the festival as a “scam” weeks ago.

4 21. At the same time, however, Defendants were knowingly lying about the  
5 festival’s accommodations and safety, and continued to promote the event and sell  
6 ticket packages. Defendants even promoted the festival as being on a “private island”  
7 once owned by drug kingpin Pablo Escobar—the island isn’t private, as there is a  
8 “Sandals” resort down the road, and Pablo Escobar never owned the island.

9 22. More troublingly, Mr. McFarland and Mr. Atkins began personally  
10 reaching out to performers and celebrities in advance of the festival and warned them  
11 not to attend—acknowledging the fact that the festival was outrageously  
12 underequipped and potentially dangerous for anyone in attendance.

13 23. Nevertheless, Defendants refused to warn attendees about the dangerous  
14 conditions awaiting them on the island. Defendants only “cancelled” the event on the  
15 morning of the first day—after thousands of attendees had already arrived and were  
16 stranded, without food, water, or shelter.

17 24. This outrageous failure to prepare, coupled with Defendants’ deliberate  
18 falsehoods in promoting the island “experience,” demonstrates that the Fyre Festival  
19 was nothing more than a get-rich-quick scam from the very beginning. Defendants  
20 intended to fleece attendees for hundreds of millions of dollars by inducing them to  
21 fly to a remote island without food, shelter or water—and without regard to what  
22 might happen to them after that.

23 25. While Plaintiff is aware that Defendants have made overtures regarding  
24 refunds, Class Members’ damages in being lured to a deserted island and left to fend  
25 for themselves—a situation tantamount to false imprisonment—exceed the face value  
26 of their ticket packages by many orders of magnitude.

27

28

1           26. Plaintiff brings this class action on behalf of all ticket buyers and festival  
2 attendees defrauded and wronged by Defendants, and seeks damages in excess of  
3 \$100,000,000.00 on behalf of himself and the Class.

#### 4                                   **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

5           27. This Court has original jurisdiction over this action under the *Class*  
6 *Action Fairness Act*, 28, U.S.C. § 1332(d), because this is a class action in which: (1)  
7 there are more than a one hundred and fifty (150) members in the proposed class; (2)  
8 various members of the proposed class are citizens of states different from where  
9 Defendants are citizens; and (3) the amount in controversy, exclusive of interest and  
10 costs, exceeds \$5,000,000.00 in the aggregate.

11           28. In addition, this Court has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's state  
12 claims under 28, U.S.C. § 1367 because those claims derive from a common nucleus  
13 of operative facts.

14           29. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because a  
15 substantial part of the events giving rise to Plaintiff and Class Members' claims  
16 occurred in the Central District of California as Defendant: (a) is authorized to  
17 conduct business in this District and has intentionally availed itself to the laws within  
18 this District; (b) currently does substantial business in this District; and (c) is subject  
19 to personal jurisdiction in this District.

#### 20                                   **PARTIES**

21           30. At all times relevant to this action, Plaintiff Daniel Jung was a resident of  
22 Los Angeles County, California, and a citizen of the State of California.

23           31. Upon information and belief, Defendant Billy McFarland was a resident  
24 and citizen of the State of New York at all times relevant to this action. Mr.  
25 McFarland is an owner of Fyre Media, Inc.

26           32. Upon information and belief, Defendant Jeffrey Atkins p/k/a Ja Rule was  
27 a resident and citizen of the State of New York at all times relevant to this action. Mr.  
28 Atkins is an owner of Fyre Media, Inc.



1           33. At all times relevant to this action, Defendant Fyre Media, Inc. was a  
2 business entity incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware.

3           34. Upon information and belief, at all times relevant to this action  
4 Defendants DOE INVESTORS 1 through 15, inclusive, owned shares of Defendant  
5 Fyre Media, Inc., and aided and abetted the fraudulent scheme involving Fyre Media,  
6 Inc.

7           35. Upon information and belief, at all times relevant to this action  
8 Defendant DOE PROPERTY OWNER was a Bahamian holding company that owned  
9 and provided the property used for Fyre Festival. Upon information and belief, DOE  
10 PROPERTY OWNER'S principal place of business is in the State of Texas. Upon  
11 information and belief, Defendant DOE PROPERTY OWNER was a co-promoter and  
12 co-organizer of the Fyre Festival, and aided and abetted in Defendants' fraudulent  
13 scheme.

14           36. Plaintiff is informed and believes that Defendants sold ticket packages to  
15 Fyre Festival, ranging in price from \$1,200.00 to over \$100,000.00, to thousands of  
16 Class Members. Upon information and belief, these Class Members are residents and  
17 citizens of numerous States and Countries.

18           37. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate,  
19 or otherwise, of Defendants sued herein as DOE INVESTORS 1 through 15, DOE  
20 PROPERTY OWNER, and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, are currently unknown to  
21 Plaintiff, who therefore sues Defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiff is  
22 informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that each of the Defendants designated  
23 herein as DOES is legally responsible in some manner for the events and happenings  
24 referred to herein and caused injury and damage proximately thereby to Plaintiff as  
25 hereinafter alleged. Plaintiff will seek leave of court to amend this Complaint to  
26 reflect the true names and capacities of the Defendants designated hereinafter as  
27 DOES when the same have been fully ascertained.  
28



38. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that at all times mentioned herein, each of the Defendants was the agent, servant, employee, co-venturer, and co-conspirator of each of the remaining Defendants, and was at all times herein mentioned acting within the course, scope, purpose, consent, knowledge, ratification, and authorization of and for such agency, employment, joint venture and conspiracy.

## GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

41. Defendants invested enormous amounts of time and money in promoting and advertising their festival domestically and internationally. They employed hundreds of online “influencers”—including Kendall Jenner, Bella Hadid, and Emily Rataikowski—to use social media to generate ticket sales, and created extravagant

1 websites and mock-ups of the luxurious villas in which attendees would be staying.

2 42. Ticket packages for the event, which were advertised as including luxury  
3 accommodations and first-class food, ranged in price from \$1,200.00 to well over  
4 \$100,000.00 per person. Upon information and belief, Defendants sold many  
5 thousands of ticket packages to their festival.

6 43. Plaintiff Daniel Jung, pictured below left, purchased a ticket package and  
7 airfare to Fyre Festival, totaling approximately \$2,000.00 in costs.



22 44. As widely reported on social media and through news outlets, the festival  
23 was a disaster immediately upon the attendees' arrival. Concert-goers' luggage was  
24 unceremoniously dumped from shipping containers and left for them to rifle through  
25 in order to find their personal belongings:  
26  
27  
28



**William N. Finley IV**  
@WNFIV

 Follow

This is how Fyre Fest handles luggage. Just drop it out of a shipping container. At night. With no lights. #fyrefestival

5:56 PM - 27 Apr 2017

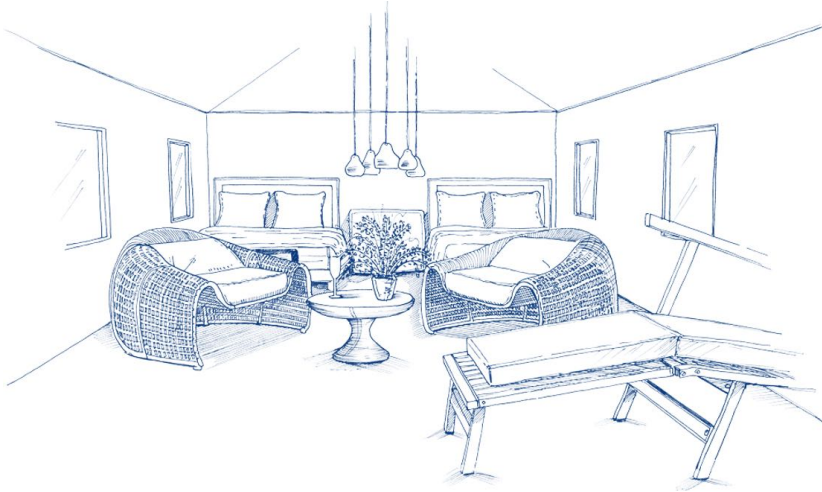


1,032



2,275

45. Once there, the accommodations were clustered “FEMA tents” (pictured below right), wholly exposed to the elements, rather than the luxurious villas described in Defendants’ promotional materials (pictured below left):

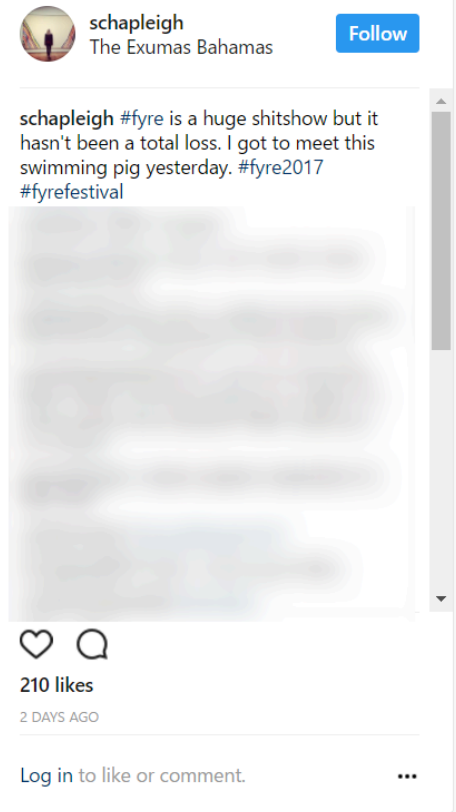


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46. In addition to the substandard accommodations, wild animals were seen in and around the festival grounds:



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47. With only unsecured tents as accommodations, rather than the promised villas, attendees had no secure area to store valuables and other personal items:



**William N. Finley IV**

@WNFIV



Follow

These are the secure lockers at Fyre Fest. They forgot to tell us we needed locks. #fyrefestival #fyrefest

6:53 PM - 27 Apr 2017



1,123



2,436

48. Similarly, the “world-class cuisine” was nowhere to be found, replaced by meager rations that were in dangerously short supply:



49. Even more troublingly, festival staff were nowhere to be found to address attendees’ concerns, and the medical staff was similarly absent:



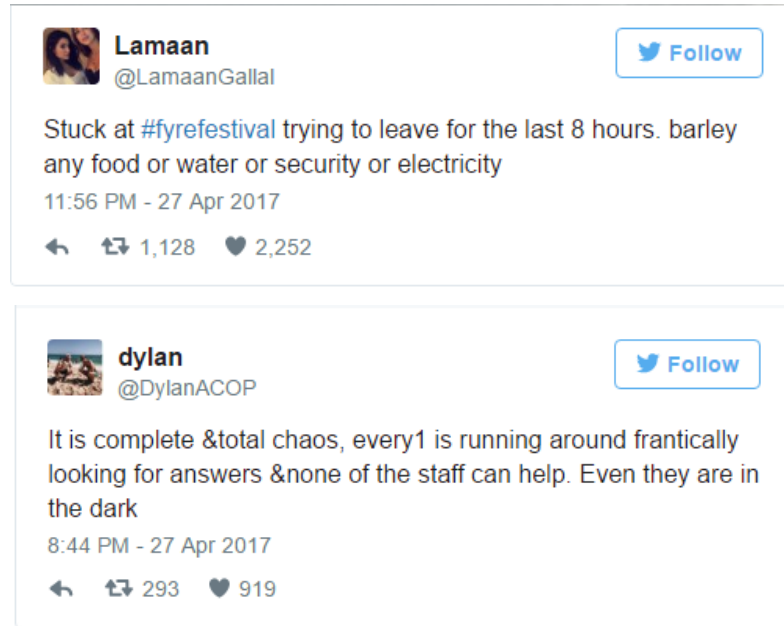
William N. Finley IV @WNFIV · Apr 27  
This sums up Fyre Festival. #fyre #fyrefestival #fyrefest pic.twitter.com/x4xcFBL8Yg



dylan @DylanACOP · Apr 28  
Replying to @DylanACOP  
The entire medical team is gone. THE MEDICAL TEAM. MISSING.  
pic.twitter.com/2vy23SF626



50. Faced with the complete lack of even the most basic amenities, as well as no assistance from Defendants, festival attendees began to panic:



51. Predictably, Attendees began attempting to leave the island en masse, but found themselves trapped—even locked inside an airport awaiting delayed flights:



52. Unfortunately, festival-goers were unable to escape the unfolding disaster because of their reliance upon Defendants for transportation, and because Defendants promoted the festival as a “cashless” event—Defendants instructed attendees to upload funds to a wristband for use at the festival rather than bringing any cash. As such, Attendees were unable to purchase basic transportation on local taxis or busses, which accept only cash. As a result of Defendants’ roadblocks to escape, at least one attendee suffered a medical emergency and lost consciousness after being locked inside a nearby building with other concert-goers waiting to be airlifted from the island:



53. Shockingly, Defendants had been aware for months that their festival was dangerously under-equipped and posed a serious danger to anyone in attendance. Individuals employed by Defendants have since acknowledged that no infrastructure for food service or accommodations was in place as recently as last month—the island was totally barren—and that the few contractors who had been retained by Defendants were refusing to work because they had not been paid. Various news outlets began describing these logistical problems and labeling the festival as a “scam” weeks ago.

54. More troublingly, Mr. McFarland and Mr. Atkins began personally reaching out to performers and celebrities in advance of the festival and warned them not to attend—acknowledging the fact that the festival was outrageously underequipped and potentially dangerous for anyone in attendance.

55. Nevertheless, Defendants refused to warn attendees about the dangerous conditions awaiting them on the island. Defendants only “cancelled” the event on the

1 morning of the first day—after thousands of attendees had already arrived and were  
2 stranded, without food, water, or shelter.

### 3 CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

4 56. This action is brought, and may properly be maintained, as a class action  
5 under Fed. R. Civ. P. Rule 23 because there is a well-defined community of interest in  
6 the litigation and the proposed class is easily ascertainable. This action satisfies the  
7 predominance, typicality, numerosity, superiority, and adequacy requirements of these  
8 provisions.

9 (a) **Numerosity**: The plaintiff class is so numerous that the individual joinder of  
10 all members is impractical under the circumstances of this case. While the exact  
11 number of Class Members is unknown to Plaintiff at this time, Plaintiff is  
12 informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that over one-thousand  
13 (1,000) persons purchased tickets for, and/or attended, Defendants' Fyre  
14 Festival.

15 (b) **Commonality**: Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members  
16 of the plaintiff class and predominate over any questions that affect only  
17 individual members of the class. The common questions of law and fact  
18 include, but are not limited to:

- 19 (i) Whether Defendants made false representations about Fyre Festival;  
20 (ii) If so, whether Defendants knew they were false or were reckless as to  
21 their veracity at the time they were made;  
22 (iii) Whether Defendants negligently misrepresented various facts  
23 regarding Fyre Festival; and  
24 (iv) Whether Defendants breached any implied or explicit contractual  
25 obligations to ticket buyers and to attendees of Fyre Festival;

26 (c) **Typicality**: Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the Class  
27 Members. Plaintiff and the members of the class sustained damages arising out  
28 of Defendants' wrongful and fraudulent conduct as alleged herein.

1 (d) **Adequacy**: Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the  
2 members of the class. Plaintiff has no interest that is adverse to the interests of  
3 the other Class Members.

4 (e) **Superiority**: A class action is superior to other available means for the fair  
5 and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Because individual joinder of all  
6 members of the class is impractical, class action treatment will permit a large  
7 number of similarly situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a  
8 single forum simultaneously, efficiently, and without unnecessary duplication  
9 of effort and expense that numerous individual actions would engender. The  
10 expenses and burdens of individual litigation would make it difficult or  
11 impossible for individual members of the class to redress the wrongs done to  
12 them, while important public interests will be served by addressing the matter  
13 as a class action. The cost to and burden on the court system of adjudication of  
14 individualized litigation would be substantial, and substantially more than the  
15 costs and burdens of a class action. Class litigation would also prevent the  
16 potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments.

17 (f) **Public Policy Considerations**: When a company or individual engages in  
18 fraudulent and predatory conduct with large swaths of consumers, it is often  
19 difficult or impossible for the vast majority of those consumers to bring  
20 individual actions against the offending party. Many consumers are either  
21 unaware that redress is available, or unable to obtain counsel to obtain that  
22 redress for financial or other reasons. Class actions provide the class members  
23 who are not named in the complaint with a vehicle to achieve vindication of  
24 their rights. The members of the class are so numerous that the joinder of all  
25 members would be impractical and the disposition of their claims in a class  
26 action rather than in individual actions will benefit the parties and the court.  
27 There is a well-defined community of interest in the questions of law or fact  
28 affecting the Plaintiff Class in that the legal questions of fraud, breach of

1 contract, and other causes of action, are common to the Class Members. The  
2 factual questions relating to Defendants' wrongful conduct and their ill-gotten  
3 gains are also common to the Class Members.

4 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

5 **FRAUD – INTENTIONAL MISREPRESENTATION**

6 ***(By Plaintiff Individually and On Behalf of All Class Members***

7 ***Against All Defendants )***

8 57. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every  
9 allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set  
10 forth herein.

11 58. As stated above, all Defendants made numerous false representations  
12 regarding the Fyre Festival.

13 59. Defendants represented, among other things, that (1) this event would  
14 take place on a private island; (2) the island was previously owned by infamous drug  
15 lord Pablo Escobar; (3) all food would be provided, including five-star cuisine; (4) the  
16 living quarters would be fully furnished; (5) guests would take private jets from  
17 Miami to the festival; and (6) the event would be attended by celebrities and top-level  
18 musical talent.

19 60. As the weekend continued, all of the representations made by Defendants  
20 proved to be completely false.

21 61. Defendants have, through various social media outlets, promoted this  
22 event vigorously. As the organizers and sponsors of this event, Defendants knew that  
23 the representations were false; or at the minimum, Defendants made the representation  
24 with reckless disregard for the truth.

25 62. These representations by Defendants were clearly made to promote the  
26 event and increase the number of attendees to the event.

27 63. Based on the representations by Defendants, Plaintiff purchased his ticket  
28 and attempted to attend the event.

64. Plaintiff expended thousands of dollars on his ticket and travel accommodations to the event. Plaintiff made further expenses on emergency travel after the event collapsed. Additionally, Plaintiff experienced significant emotional pain and suffering from being stranded in a foreign country.

## SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

66. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

68. Defendants represented, among other things, that (1) this event would take place on a private island; (2) the island was previously owned by infamous drug lord Pablo Escobar; (3) all food would be provided, including five-star cuisine; (4) the living quarters would be fully furnished; (5) guests would take private jets from Miami to the festival; and (6) the event would be attended by celebrities and top-level musical talent.

70. Defendants have, through various social media outlets, promoted this event vigorously. Although Defendants may have honestly believed that these representations were true, based on the lack of preparation of the event, Defendants

1 had no reasonable grounds for believing the representations were true when they made  
2 it.

3 71. These representations by Defendants were clearly made to promote the  
4 event and increase the number of attendees to the event.

5 72. Based on the representations by Defendants, Plaintiff purchased his ticket  
6 and attempted to attend the event.

7 73. Plaintiff expended thousands of dollars on his ticket and travel  
8 accommodations to the event. Plaintiff made further expenses on emergency travel  
9 after the event collapsed. Additionally, Plaintiff experienced significant emotional  
10 pain and suffering from being stranded in a foreign country.

11 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

12 **BREACH OF CONTRACT**

13 ***(By Plaintiff Individually and On Behalf of All Class Members***

14 ***Against All Defendants)***

15 74. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every  
16 allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set  
17 forth herein.

18 75. Plaintiff entered into a contract with Defendants to provide a luxury  
19 festival experience in exchange for money. Plaintiff provided payment in  
20 consideration for Defendants' promise to provide lavish accommodations, top-tier  
21 cuisine, and A-level musical talent.

22 76. Instead, Defendants breached the contract by providing accommodations  
23 rivaling a refugee camp, bread and cheese sandwiches, and no musical acts.

24 77. Plaintiff expended thousands of dollars on his ticket and travel  
25 accommodations to the event.

26 78. After Defendants failed to perform, Plaintiff expended thousands of  
27 dollars on emergency travel plans to leave the event.  
28



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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90017-3411

**FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

**BREACH OF IMPLIED COVENANT OF GOOD FAITH AND FAIR  
DEALING**

***(By Plaintiff Individually and On Behalf of All Class Members Against All  
Defendants)***

79. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

80. Plaintiff entered into a contract with Defendants to provide a luxury festival experience in exchange for money. Plaintiff provided payment in consideration for Defendants' promise to provide lavish accommodations, top-tier cuisine, and A-level musical talent.

81. As shown above, Defendants engaged in disruptive behavior which clearly interfered with Plaintiff's right to receive the benefits of the contract.

82. Plaintiff expended thousands of dollars on his ticket and travel accommodations to the event. Plaintiff made further expenses on emergency travel after the event collapsed.

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**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

**WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff, on his own behalf, and on behalf of the Class Members, prays for judgment as follows:

**CLASS CERTIFICATION:**

1. For an order certifying the proposed Class;
2. That Plaintiff be appointed as the representative of the Class; and
3. That counsel for Plaintiff be appointed as Class Counsel.

**AS TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION:**

1. For all actual, consequential, and incidental losses and damages, according to proof;
2. For punitive damages, where permitted by law;
3. For attorneys' fees, where permitted by law;
4. For costs and suit herein incurred; and
5. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

DATED: May 7, 2017

**GERAGOS & GERAGOS, APC**

By: /s/ MARK J. GERAGOS  
MARK J. GERAGOS  
BEN J. MEISELAS  
ZACK V. MULJAT  
ALEX ALARCON  
Attorneys for Plaintiff Daniel Jung,  
individually and as the representative of  
a class of similarly-situated persons.

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Plaintiff Daniel Jung, individually and as the representative of a class of similarly-situated persons, hereby demands a jury trial.

DATED: May 7, 2017

**GERAGOS & GERAGOS, APC**

By: /s/ MARK J. GERAGOS  
MARK J. GERAGOS  
BEN J. MEISELAS  
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